

Institution, and appreciating its successful progress thus far, and its high promise of great and general usefulness.

I have omitted to ask your favorable consideration for the estimates of works of a local character in twenty-seven of the thirty-one States, amounting to one million seven hundred and fifty-four thousand five hundred dollars, because, independently of the grounds which have so often been urged against the application of the federal revenue for works of this character, inequality with consequent injustice is inherent in the nature of the proposition, and because the plan has proved entirely inadequate to the accomplishment of the objects sought.

The subject of internal improvements, claiming alike the interest and good will of all, has, nevertheless, been the basis of much political discussion, and has stood as a deep graven line of division between statesmen of eminent ability and patriotism. The rule of strict construction of all powers delegated by the States to the general government has arrayed itself, from time to time, against the rapid progress of expenditures from the national treasury on works of a local character within the States. Memorable as an epoch in the history of this subject is the message of President Jackson, of the 27th of May, 1830, which met the system of internal improvements in its comparative infancy; but so rapid had been its growth, that the projected appropriations in that year for works of this character had risen to the alarming amount of more than one hundred millions of dollars.

In that message the President admitted the difficulty of bringing back the operations of the government to the construction of the constitution set up in 1798, and marked it as an admonitory proof of the necessity of guarding that instrument with sleepless vigilance against the authority of precedents, which had not the sanction of its most plainly defined powers.

Our government exists under a written compact between sovereign States, uniting for specific objects, and with specific grants to their general agent. If then in the progress of its administration there have been departures from the terms and intent of the compact, it is, and will ever be, proper to refer back to the fixed standard which our fathers left us, and to make a stern effort to conform our action to it. It would seem that the fact of a principle having been resisted from the first by many of the wisest and most patriotic men of the republic, and a policy having provoked constant strife, without arriving at a conclusion which can be regarded as satisfactory to its most earnest advocates, should suggest the inquiry whether there may not be a plan likely to be crowned by happier results. Without perceiving any sound distinction, or intending to assert any principle as opposed to improvements needed for the protection of internal commerce, which does not equally apply to improvements upon the seaboard for the protection of foreign commerce, I submit to you, whether it may not be safely anticipated that, if the policy were once settled against appropriations by the general government for local improvements for the benefit of commerce, localities requiring expenditures would not, by modes and means clearly legitimate and proper, raise the fund necessary for such constructions as the safety or other interests of their commerce might require.

If that can be regarded as a system, which in the experience of more than thirty years, has at no time so commanded the public judgment as to give it the character of a settled policy,—which, though it has produced some works of conceded importance, has been attended with an expenditure quite disproportionate to their value,—and has resulted in squandering large sums upon objects which have answered no valuable purpose,—the interests of all the States require it to be abandoned, unless hopes may be indulged for the future which find no warrant in the past.

With an anxious desire for the completion of the works which are regarded by all good citizens with sincere interest, I have deemed it my duty to ask at your hands a deliberate consideration of the question, with a hope that, animated by a desire to promote the permanent and substantial interests of the country, your wisdom may prove equal to the task of devising and maturing a plan, which, applied to this subject, may promise something better than constant strife, the suspension of the powers of local enterprise, the exciting of vain hopes, and the disappointment of cherished expectation.

In expending the appropriations made by the last Congress, several cases have arisen in relation to works for the improvement of harbors, which involve questions as to the right of soil and jurisdiction, and have threatened conflict between the authority of the State and general governments. The right to construct a breakwater, jetty, or dam, would seem, necessarily, to carry with it the power to protect and preserve such constructions. This can only be effectually done by having jurisdiction over the soil. But no clause of the constitution is found, on which to rest the claim of the United States to exercise jurisdiction over the soil of a State, except that conferred by the 8th section of the first article of the constitution. It is, then, submitted, whether, in all cases where constructions are to be erected by the general government, the right of soil should not first be obtained, and legislative provision be made to cover all such cases.

For the progress made in the construction of roads with the territories, as provided for in the appropriations of the last Congress, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of War.

There is one subject of a domestic nature, which, from its intrinsic importance and the many interesting questions of future policy which it involves, cannot fail to receive your early attention. I allude to the means of communication, by which different parts of the wide expanse of our country are to be placed in closer connection for purposes both of defence and commercial intercourse, and more especially such as appertain to the communica-

tion of those great divisions of the Union, which lie on the opposite sides of the Rocky Mountains.

That the government has not been unmindful of this heretofore, is apparent from the aid it has afforded, through appropriations for mail facilities and other purposes. But the general subject will now present itself under aspects more imposing and more purely national, by reason of the surveys ordered by congress, and now in the process of completion, for communication by railway across the continent, and wholly within the limits of the United States.

The power to declare war, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to call for the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, was conferred upon Congress, as means to provide for the common defence, and to protect a territory and a population now widespread and vastly multiplied. As incidental to and indispensable for the exercise of this power, it must sometimes be necessary to construct military roads and protect harbors of refuge. To appropriations by Congress for such objects, no sound objection can be raised. Happily for our country, its peaceful policy and rapidly increasing population impose upon us no urgent necessity for preparation, and leave but few trackless deserts between available points, and a patriotic people ever ready and generally able to protect them. These necessary links the enterprise and energy of our people are steadily and boldly struggling to supply. All experience affirms that wherever private enterprise will avail, it is most wise for the general government to leave to that and individual watchfulness the location and execution of all means of communication.

The surveys before alluded to were designed to ascertain the most practicable and economical route for a railroad from the river Mississippi to the Pacific ocean. Parties are now in the field making explorations, where previous examinations had not supplied sufficient data, and where there was the best reason to hope the object sought might be found. The means and time being both limited, it is not to be expected that all the accurate knowledge desired will be obtained, but it is hoped that much and important information will be added to the stock previously possessed, and that partial, if not full reports of the surveys ordered will be received, in time for transmission to the two Houses of Congress, on or before the first Monday in February next, as required by the act of appropriation. The magnitude of the enterprise contemplated has aroused, and will doubtless continue to excite, a very general interest throughout the country. In its political, its commercial, and its military bearings, it has varied, great, and increasing claims to consideration. The heavy expense, the great delay, and, at times, fatality attending travel by either of the isthmus routes, have demonstrated the advantage which would result from interterritorial communication by such safe and rapid means as a railroad would supply.

These difficulties, which have been encountered in a period of peace, would be magnified and still further increased in time of war. But whilst the embarrassments already encountered, and others under new contingencies to be anticipated may serve strikingly to exhibit the importance of such a work, neither these, nor all considerations combined, can have an appreciable value, when weighed against the obligation strictly to adhere to the constitution, and faithfully to execute the powers it confers. Within this limit and to the extent of the interest of the government involved, it would seem both expedient and proper, if an economical and practicable route shall be found, to aid, by all constitutional means, in the construction of a road, which will unite, by speedy transit, the populations of the Pacific and Atlantic States. To guard against misconception, it should be remarked that, although the power to construct, or aid in the construction of a road within the limits of the territory is not embarrassed by that question of jurisdiction which would arise within the limits of a State, it is nevertheless held to be of doubtful power, and more than doubtful propriety, even within the limits of a territory, for the general government to undertake to administer the affairs of a railroad, canal, or other similar construction, and therefore that its connexion with a work of this character should be incidental rather than primary. I will only add at present, that, fully appreciating the magnitude of the subject, and solicitations that the Atlantic and Pacific shores of the republic may be bound together by inseparable ties of common interest, as well as of common fealty and attachment to the Union, I shall be disposed, so far as my action is concerned, to follow the lights of the constitution, as expounded and illustrated by those, whose opinions and expositions constitute the standard of my political faith in regard to the powers of the government. It is, I trust, not necessary to say, that no grandeur of enterprise, and no present urgent inducement promising popular favor, will lead me to disregard those lights, or to depart from that path, which experience has proved to be safe, and which is now radiant with the glow of prosperity and legitimate constitutional progress. We can afford to wait, but we cannot afford to overlook the ark of our security.

It is no part of my purpose to give prominence to any subject, which may properly be regarded as set at rest by the deliberate judgment of the people. But while the present is bright with promise, and the future full of demand and inducement for the exercise of active intelligence, the past can never be without useful lessons of admonition and instruction. If its dangers serve not as beacons they will evidently fail to fulfil the object of a wise design. When the grave shall have closed over all, who are now endeavoring to meet the obligations of duty, the year 1850 will be remembered to as a period filled with anxious apprehension. A

successful war had just terminated. Peace brought with it a vast augmentation of territory. Disrupting questions arose, bearing upon the domestic institutions of one portion of the confederacy, and involving the constitutional rights of the States. But, notwithstanding differences of opinion and sentiment, which then existed in relation to details and specific provisions, whose devotion to the Union can never be doubted, has given renewed vigor to our institutions, and restored a sense of repose and security to the public mind throughout the confederacy. That this repose is to suffer no shock during my official term, if I have power to avert it, those who placed me here may be assured. The wisdom of men, who knew what independence cost—who had put all at stake upon the issue of the Revolutionary struggle—disposed of the subject to which I refer, in the only way consistent with the union of these States, and with the march of power and prosperity which has made us what we are.—It is a significant fact, that from the adoption of the Constitution until the officers and soldiers of the Revolution had passed to their graves, or through the infirmities of age and wounds, had ceased to participate actively in public affairs, there was not merely a quiet acquiescence in, but a prompt vindication of, the constitutional rights of the States. The reserved powers were scrupulously respected. No statesman put forth the narrow views of casuists to justify interference and agitation, but the spirit of compact was regarded as sacred in the eye of honor, and indispensable for the great experiment of civil liberty, which, envied with inherent difficulties, was yet borne forward in apparent weakness by a power superior to all obstacles. There is no condemnation which the voice of Freedom will not pronounce upon us should we prove faithless to this great trust.—While men inhabiting different parts of this great continent can no more be expected to hold the same opinions, or entertain the same sentiments, than every variety of climate or soil can be expected to furnish the same agricultural products they can unite in a common object and sustain common principles essential to the maintenance of the object. The gallant men of the South and the North could stand together during the struggle of the Revolution; could stand together in the more trying period which succeeded the clangor of arms. As their united valor was adequate to all the trials of the camp and dangers of the field, so their united wisdom proved equal to the greater task of founding, upon a deep and broad basis, institutions, which it has been our privilege to enjoy, and will ever be our most sacred duty to sustain. It is but the feeble expression of a faith strong and universal, to say that their sons, whose blood mingled so often upon the same field, during the war of 1812, and who have more recently borne in triumph the flag of the country upon a foreign soil will never permit alienation of feeling to weaken the power of their united efforts, nor internal dissensions to paralyze the vindication of self government.

I have thus briefly presented such suggestions as seem to me especially worthy of your consideration. In providing for the present, you can hardly fail to avail yourselves of the light, which the experience of the past casts upon the future. The growth of our population has now brought us, in the destined career of our national history, to a point at which it well behooves us to expand our vision over the vast prospective. The successive decennial returns of the census since the adoption of the constitution have revealed a law of steady progressive development, which may be stated, in general terms, as a duplication every quarter-century. Carried forward, from the point already reached, for only a short period of time as applicable to the existence of a nation, this law of progress, if unchecked, will bring us to almost incredible results. A large allowance for a diminished proportional effect of emigration would not very materially reduce the estimate, while the increased average duration of human life, known to have already resulted from the scientific and hygienic improvements of the past fifty years will tend to keep up through the next fifty, or perhaps hundred, the same ratio of growth which has been thus revealed in our progress; and to the influence of these causes may be added the influx of laboring masses from eastern Asia to the Pacific side of our possessions, together with the probable accession of the populations already existing in other parts of our hemisphere, which, within the period in question, will feel, with nearly increasing force, the natural attraction of so vast powerful and prosperous a confederation of self governing republics, and seek the privilege of being admitted within its safe and happy bosom, transferring with themselves, by a peaceful and healthy process of incorporation, spacious regions of virgin and exuberant soil, which are destined to swarm with the fast growing and fast-spreading millions of our race.

These considerations seem fully to justify the presumption, that the law of population above stated, will continue to act with undiminished effect, through at least the next half century; and that thousands of persons who have already arrived at maturity, and are now exercising the rights of freemen, will close their eyes on the spectacle of more than one hundred millions of population embraced within the majestic proportions of the American Union. It is not merely as an interesting topic of speculation that I present these views for your consideration. They have important practical bearings upon all the political duties we are called upon to perform. Heretofore, our system of government has worked on what may be termed a miniature scale, in comparison with the development, which it must assume, within a future so near at hand, as scarcely to be beyond the present of the existing generation. It is evident that a confederation so vast and so varied, both in numbers and in territorial extent, in habits and in in-

terests, could only be kept in national cohesion by the strictest fidelity to the principles of the constitution, as understood by those who have adhered to the most restricted construction of the powers granted by the people and the States. It interpreted and applied according to those principles, the great compact adapts itself with healthy ease and freedom to an unlimited extension of that benign system of federative self-government, of which it is our glorious and, I trust, immortal charter. Let us, then, with redoubled vigilance, be on our guard against yielding to the temptation of the exercise of doubtful powers, even under the pressure of the motive of conceded temporary advantage and apparent temporary expediency.

The minimum of Federal Government compatible with the maintenance of national unity and efficient action in our relations with the rest of the world, should afford the rule and measure of construction of our powers under the general clauses of the Constitution. A spirit of strict deference to the sovereign right and dignity of every State, rather than a disposition to subordinate the States into a provincial relation to the central authority, should characterize all our exercise of the respective powers temporarily vested to us as a sacred trust from the generous confidence of our constituents.

In like manner, as a manifestly indispensable condition of the perpetuation of Union, and of the realization of that magnificent national future adverted to, does the duty become yearly stronger and clearer upon us, as citizens of the several States to cultivate a fraternal and affectionate spirit, language, and conduct, in regard to other States, and in relation to the varied interests, institutions, and habits of sentiment and opinion, which may respectfully characterize them. Mutual forbearance, respect, and noninterference in our personal action as citizens, and an enlarged exercise of the most liberal principles of county in the public dealing of State with State, whether in Legislation or in the execution of laws, are the means to perpetuate that confidence and fraternity, the decay of which a mere political union, on so vast a scale, could not long survive.

In still another point of view, is an important practical duty suggested by this consideration of the magnitude of dimensions to which our political system with its corresponding machinery of government, is so rapidly expanding. With increased vigilance does it require us to cultivate the cardinal virtues of public frugality and official integrity and purity. Public affairs ought to be so conducted that a settled conviction shall pervade the entire Union, that nothing short of the highest tone and standard of public morality marks every part of the administration and legislation of the general government. Thus will the federal system, whatever expansion time and progress may give it, continue more and more deeply rooted in the love and confidence of the people.

That wise economy, which is as far removed from parsimony as from corrupt and corrupting extravagance—that single regard for the public good, which will frown upon all attempts to approach the treasury with insidious projects of private interest cloaked under public pretences—that sound fiscal administration, which, in the legislative department, guards against the dangerous temptations incident to overflowing revenue, and, in the executive, maintains an unsleeping watchfulness against the tendency of all national expenditure to extravagance—while they are admitted elementary political duties, nay, I trust, be deemed as properly adverted to and urged, in view of the more impressive sense of that necessity, which is directly suggested by the considerations now presented.

Since the adjournment of Congress, the Vice President of the United States has passed from the scenes of earth, without having entered upon the duties of the station, to which he had been called by the voice of his countrymen. Having occupied, almost continuously, for more than thirty years, a seat in one or the other of the two Houses of Congress, and having, by his singular purity and wisdom, secured unbounded confidence and universal respect, his failing health was watched by the nation with painful solicitude.—His loss to the country, under all the circumstances, has been justly regarded as irreparable.

In compliance with the act of Congress of March 2, 1853, the oath of office was administered to him on the 24th of that month, at Ariadne estate; near Matanzas in the island of Cuba; but his strength gradually declined, and was hardly sufficient to enable him to return to his home, in Alabama, where, on the eighteenth day of April, in the most calm and peaceful way, his long and eminently useful career was terminated.

Entertaining unlimited confidence in your intelligent and patriotic devotion to the public interest, and being conscious of no motives on my part which are not inseparable from the honor and advancement of my country, I hope it may be my privilege to deserve and secure, not only your cordial co-operation in great public measures, but also those relations of mutual confidence and regard, which it is always so desirable to cultivate between members of co-ordinate branches of the government.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.
Washington, D. C., December 5, 1853.

J. H. WALTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Has removed his office to his dwelling house, first door below the office of the "Jeffersonian Office," and directly opposite S. J. Hollinshead's hotel, Elizabeth street.
Stroudsburg, Dec. 19, 1850.

Horses for Sale.
The subscriber has at his stable in this Borough, ten young Horses, well broke, for sale.
JOHN PALMER.
Stroudsburg, Nov. 17 1853.

Stroudsburg and Easton
Port Jervis, Mauch Chunk and Scranton



STAGE LINES.

The Stroudsburg and Easton mail line of stages, consists of excellent four horse coaches, and leaves J. J. Postens' Indian Queen Hotel, Stroudsburg, Pa. every day (except Sundays) at 7 o'clock A. M. arriving in Easton before the departure of the cars for New York, or stages to Bethlehem and Allentown.

The following lines leave Postens' Indian Queen Hotel, Stroudsburg, Pa. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, returning on alternate days:

A line to Port Jervis, leaving at 7 o'clock A. M. via Bushkill, Dingman's Choice and Milford. Returning, leaves Port Jervis immediately after the arrival of the morning train of cars to New York, at about 8 o'clock A. M.

A line to Mauch Chunk, leaving at 7 o'clock A. M. via Brodheadsville, where it connects with lines to Wilkes Barre and Whitt Haven.

A line to Scranton, leaving at 4 o'clock A. M. via Bartonsville, Tannersville, where it connects with a line to Honesdale, and connecting at Scranton with the cars for the west.

These lines hold out strong inducements to the traveling public—passing through sections of the country which are as magnificent and picturesque as any in the Union.

Having provided themselves with excellent coaches, good horses, and careful drivers, they feel confident that they will be enabled to give entire satisfaction to all who will patronize them.

STOUFFER & OSTRANDER,
August 19, 1852. Proprietors



A SURE REMEDY FOR WORMS.

The testimony in its favor is overwhelming. The proprietors are day in receipt of letters and certificates, going to prove its remarkable efficiency to all cases of worms, both in children and adults. The relief given, and the immediate improvement of health which follows its use, has called the attention of physicians to this article, and they freely recommend & prescribe it in their practice. The retail price is 25 cents per vial which brings it within the means of all.

Brooklyn, L. I. January 16, 1847.

I do certify that I gave one bottle of B. A. Farnestock's Vermifuge to my child, and in seven hours it passed 23 large worms. Any person doubting this may apply for further information at my residence corner of York and Jackson st's.

JAMES McCAFFEY.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. March 2, 1844.

I certify, that I took two vials of B. A. Farnestock's Vermifuge, which I found to be the greatest cure for worms I have ever used. I have been troubled with tape worms for a number of years, and I have never found so good a medicine as B. A. Farnestock's Vermifuge. I therefore recommend it.

MARTHA CLIFT.

The public is cautioned against counterfeit and spurious articles, and to put no confidence in statements that 'Kolinstock's,' and 'S. Farnestock's Vermifuge,' are the same or as good as the only genuine article, which is B. A. Farnestock's Vermifuge.

For sale in Stroudsburg, by T. Schoch.

Stroudsburg Jewelry Store.

The subscriber having purchased the entire stock of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c. of John H. Melick, intends carrying on the Watch Making and Jewelry business in all its various forms, and in a manner, he trusts, that will give the most entire satisfaction, not only to himself but to those trusting the above mentioned articles with him to be repaired. He has renewed his stock by recent purchases in the city of New York, which, together with his former stock, makes his assortment at this time one of the most splendid ever before offered in Stroudsburg; among which may be found all the latest fashions in the structure and embellishment of dress Jewelry, viz: Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Gold Lockets, Snaps, Bracelets, Slides, Silver Spoons, Butter Knives, and Britannia Ware, together with a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Perfumery, &c., together with all the articles that can be found in any establishment of the kind.

Watch Repairing
Being an important as well as a skillful part of his business, he flatters himself he can give as general satisfaction to his customers and the public as can be done by any one, as he intends to keep none but the best workmen in his employ; and feeling confident that all shall have entire satisfaction done them, he intends to devote his whole time and attention to that important branch of his business.

Anything in his line that he may not have on hand, will be promptly procured from the city, by calling on the subscriber at his shop on Elizabeth street, two doors west of J. H. Melick's old stand.

SAMUEL MELICK.

Stroudsburg, May 6, 1852.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

WATERMAN & OSBORN,

N.W. Corner Second and Mulberry Streets,

Philadelphia.

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGAR, MOLASSES, SPICES, &c. &c.

At the Lowest Market rates.

Those commencing New Stores are particularly invited to call.

Attention given to Produce.

Philadelphia, January 27, 1853.—3m.



MONROE COUNTY Mutual Fire Insurance Comp'y.

The rate of Insurance is one dollar on the thousand dollars insured, after which payment no subsequent tax will be levied, except to cover actual loss or damage by fire, that may fall upon members of the company.

The net profits arising from interest or otherwise, will be ascertained yearly, for which each member in proportion to his, her, or their deposit, will have a credit in the company. Each insurer in or with the said company will be a member thereof during the term of his or her policy. The principle of Mutual Insurance has been thoroughly tested—has been tried by the unerring test of experience—and has proved successful and become very popular. It affords the greatest security against loss or damage by fire, on the most advantageous and reasonable terms.

Applications for Insurance to be made in person, or by letters addressed to JAMES H. WALTON, Sec'y.

MANAGERS.

John Edinger, John S. Heller, Andrew Storm, James H. Walton, Silas L. Drake, M. H. Dreher, Geo. B. Keller, Richard S. Staples, Robert Boys, Joseph Trach, Jacob Stouffer, Charles D. Brodhead, Michael Shoemaker.

R. S. STAPLES, President.

J. H. WALTON, Treasurer.

Stroudsburg, Sept. 23, 1852.

LAW CIRCULAR.

WORTHINGTON G. SNEYDEN, Washington, D. C., continues to practice law exclusively in the supreme court, and to attend to cases before Congress; to prosecute claims on settled accounts against the departments, bureaus, and boards of commissioners; to procure patents for invention, at home and abroad, and to obtain pensions and bounty lands; to collect debts, dividends, legacies, and inheritances in any part of the United States and foreign countries; to make investments of funds in loans and stocks and on bond and mortgage, and to negotiate the purchase and sale of loans, lands and patent rights in any state of the Union.

Raising Blood.

And Consumption, pain in the side and night sweats, Asthma, Whooping Cough, palpitation of the heart, Liver complaint, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the throat, lungs and liver cured by Sherman's All-Healing Balm.

RAISING BLOOD & CONSUMPTION.

Mr. Milne, Builder, in Brooklyn, was attacked with raising blood, followed by a cough, pain in the side, and all the usual symptoms of consumption. He employed two of the best physicians; they did him no good, and told him he could not live.

Hearing of the wonderful cures performed by Sherman's Balm, he sent at 10 o'clock at night to Mrs. Hayes, 136 Fulton street, and got a bottle; it operated like a charm, stopped the bleeding and cough! Before he had taken one bottle he was able to be about his work. It had saved his life. His daughter, residing at 127 Myrtle Avenue, can attest it.

Miss Ann Maston, of Williamsburg living in Tenth, near South Fourth st., says—That she had been troubled with a hacking cough, and pain in the chest, for a long time, which at last became so bad that she was obliged to give up her school for more than a year. She then commenced taking the All-Healing Balm—which soon alleviated her symptoms.—She is now fast recovering, and has resumed her laborious occupation as a teacher.

14 years Mr. John O'Neil, 10th avenue and 21st street, suffered with a cough, raising of phlegm, and pain in his side. He could get no relief till he tried the All-Healing Balm, which drove the pain from his side, allayed the cough, and brought the disease upon the surface; and before he had taken three bottles, was entirely cured.

PLEURISY AND CONSUMPTION.

Mrs. Baggins, a lady upwards of 70, residing 88 Sheriff street, has for years been subject to attacks of Pleurisy, Raising of Blood, severe Cough, Shortness of Breath, Pain in her Head and various parts of her body. Her friends believed past recovery. The All-Healing Balm relieved her at once of all her alarming symptoms, and now she is able to attend to her work.

ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH.

Mrs. Lucretia Wells, 95 Christie st.; L. S. Beals, 19 Delancy street; W. H. Youngs, 75 Walnut st.; know the value of this great remedy.

Ask for Sherman's All-Healing Balm, and see that his written signature is on each bottle.

Price 25 cents and \$1 per bottle. Dr. Sherman's Worm and Cough Lozenges for sale at this office.

JOHN PALMER & SON

RESPECTFULLY inform the Merchants of Stroudsburg and vicinity, that they have on hand and are manufacturing

PURE TALLOW CANDLES,

in the Borough of Stroudsburg, and will keep constantly on hand a full supply, which they offer for sale at as low rates as can be had at any other establishment.

Call before purchasing elsewhere.

Stroudsburg, June 16, 1853.

Brodhead & Roberts,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots, Shoes & Straw Goods,

No. 135 North Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

April 14, 1853.—3m.